Decatur Weekly Republican.

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BANK FAILURE.

The National Bank of Illinois Closes Its Doors and is In the Hands of the Bank Exchange.

DONE BY ORDER OF COMPTROLLER.

Two Other Banks Suspend as a Result of the Failure—Not Expected to Affect Any Business Houses.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—The National Bank of Illinois, one of the oldest and best known banking institutions in this city, with assets between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, closed its doors today. The following notice was posted on the doors before opening of the banking hours:

"This bank is in the hands of the National Bank Exchange by order of the comptroller of the treasury. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the directors of the bank last night after the bank was suspended from the clearing house association at a meeting of the clearing house committee held earlier in the day."

Of the sixteen banks that cleared through the National bank of Illinois two have closed their doors as the result of the suspension of that institution. They are E. S. Dreyer & Co, and Wasmansdorff & Heinmann. These two institutions are mortgage, loan banks and savings societies.

Their failure is not expected to affect any business houses The assets of Dreyer & Co are $1,600,000; liabilities, $1,300,000. The Wasmansdorff assets are $650,000, and liabilities, $400,000. The Security Title and Trust company has been appointed receiver for both. The failure of the National Bank of Illinois is a great surprise in financial and business circles. The causes given are injudicious loans through which the capital and surplus and security are imperiled if not absolutely lost.

It is stated that a loan of about $2,400,000 was made to the Calumet Street Railway Co, heavy loans on real estate it is also said were made. The last statement showed deposits, $13,175,766; loans, $9,910,013; cash resources, $1,983,209. It is thought that probably the depositors will not suffer. The suspension had little effect upon the wheat pit or on stock.

Directions from New York

New York, Dec. 21.—To agents and members: The National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, having failed, members will please refuse to pay drafts for this week's service made through that bank. Those drafts will be presented early this week. Duplicate drafts will be sent out at once payable to the order of the Globe National bank, Chicago, and members will please honor those instead of those issued through the National Bank of Illinois

John G. McKean has been appointed receiver At the last report, Nov. 30, the bank had a capital of $1,000,000, surplus, $1,000 000, undivided profits, $130,000; total assets including bonds, $15,018 993. Liabilities will be about $11 000,000. What is feared is that serious results may follow. The comptroller will do all in his power to relieve the strain on dependent banks to avert an unnecessary panic

Advice from Eckels

Washington, Dec 21.—Comptroller Eckels advised the Chicago clearing house to assume payment of 75 per cent of all the proved claims against the National bank of Illinois. He has also given out a statement concerning the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, in the course of which he says: "The failure is due to injurious, reckless and imprudent methods followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, though their attention has been individually called to the same; and over their individual signatures they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition. The largest source of failure is the bank's holdings of Calumet Electric Street Railway company stock the full amount which cannot now be stated After it was discovered that part of such holdings were not made to appear on the books but were concealed in another account. This and other large and doubtful loans were called by special letter to the attention of the officers and directors and specific improvement was promised a year ago. But Nov. 30 Bank Examiner McKeen found the books showed the loan to the Calumet Electric and other similar loans had been increased and that the promises of the officers and directors not been carried out." Comptroller Eckles says, therefore he wrote the president and directors Dec. 11, emphasizing the demand for immediate and radical change. This touched the clearing house committee which asked to see the letter which request was granted. The condition was thus revealed which led the clearing house to refuse to assist a voluntary liquidation and caused them to suspend the bank from the clearing house. He thinks the clearing house committee acted judiciously as the management was grossly negligent He thinks, however, that with careful handling the loss to creditors need not be large if any

The Penn city council passed a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the city limits.

CHRISTMAS WEEK WEDDINGS.

Matrimonial Events Last Night—Hays-Hall Nuptials.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hall, at 829 Whitmer street, was the scene of the marriage last night at 6 o'clock, of Ray Hays of Niantic, and Miss Belle Hall. Dr. Penhallegon of the First Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony in the presence of about thirty relatives and friends. The happy bride was attired in a brown traveling dress. The couple left last evening for their home at Niantic where Mr. Hays is engaged in a profitable business as a cigar manufacturer. Among the guests at the marriage were V. T. Hays of Forsythe, father of the groom; Leo Hays, a brother and others. There was a large party of friends at the train to bid the couple good by

Miss Clara Chamberlain and Howard Bigelow were married at the Grace M. E. church parsonage last evening by Dr. W. F. Gilmore, the pastor. The couple are at home to friends on Cerro Gordo street near the Church of God.

Miss Clara Kulick and Charles Culp of Warrensburg, were married Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents, near Latham. The couple left Decatur night for Ohio on a bridal tour.

Mrs. A. S. Morgan has received an announcement of and invitation to the marriage of her cousin, Miss Grace Virginia Corneau, to Lecompte Ioleaud de St. Maurice on Thursday evening, Dec. 29. The invitation reads as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. William B. Corneau give in marriage their daughter, Grace Virginia, to Lecompte Ioleaud de St. Maurice, on Thursday evening, December the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, at 8 o'clock, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Springfield, Illinois. You are invited to be present."

HE IS AFTER $10,000.

Sheriff Neal, of Clinton, Sued in the United States Court.

B. A. Whitesides of Decatur, has brought suit in trespass in the United States circuit court at Springfield against Minor B. Neal, sheriff of DeWitt county, for $10,000 damages. The damages are claimed for false imprisonment.

Whitesides, who at present is visiting his mother on North Fifth street in Springfield, is a millwright by occupation. He was in Clinton during the summer and was arrested on a charge of defrauding a hotel keeper. He was convicted of the charge in the DeWitt county court and was sentenced to jail for ten days. His term should have expired on Sept 11, but he was kept in prison until Nov. 26. In all he spent seventy six days behind the bars.

Whitesides says that on Sept. 11 he told Sheriff Neal that his term was served and he was entitled to his liberty. But Whitesides says the sheriff paid no attention to his appeals and positively refused to release him until Nov. 26. Furthermore Whitesides claims that the cell in which he was incarcerated was wet, filthy and unclean and, as a result, he suffered greatly and has since been afflicted. Whitesides claims that he did not sign a waiver of a jury trial and his detention in the prison was contrary to the state statute He says, too, that he was not guilty of the charge but that his brother was the one who should have been arrested.

DEATH OF LEWIS E. BRICKER.

Called Away at the Age of 46 Years—Funeral at Argenta.

Lewis Elwood Bricker, son of the late Aaron Bricker, died of blood poisoning at the home of his sister, Mrs Charles B. Crosley, 1853 North Edward street, this city, on Sunday morning, Dec 20, in the 46th year of his age. The deceased was born near Coshocton, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1852, and at the age of 6 years removed with his parents to Illinois and has since resided near Argenta. He was married to Miss Aura Carr, daughter of Dr. Robert F. Carr of Argenta, March 26, 1885, who with one daughter survives him. His death was particularly sad. He left home in comparatively good health on Thursday, Dec 10, and drove to Decatur in company with his brother, F N. Bricker, to transact some legal business He was taken suddenly ill and being unable to return home was taken to his sister's residence where everything was done for him that medical assistance could render but without avail. He grew rapidly worse. His illness was considered critical from the beginning This is the third death in the family within a month and the relatives are completely prostrated. Mr Bricker was a kind husband and indulgent father and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

ALL SHOUTED AMENI AMENI

Dr. Gilmore Arouses the Spirit of Patriotism at Grace M. E. Church.

An unusual scene was witnessed at Grace Methodist church Sunday evening when Dr Gilmore, the war veteran pastor, was delivering a morning sermon on the propriety of people doing all the good they can in this life for the relief of the unfortunate and those in distress.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Gilmore alluded to the early struggles of the United States for independence and in that connection spoke of the patriotism and substantial assistance of the Marquis de Lafayette, who sacrificed his time and fortune in the aid of the American patriots fighting for their freedom and to be relieved forever from the domination of the British. And then with an eloquent prayer the pastor hoped that the great American nation would use its very best right now to lend a helping hand to the struggling Cuban patriots who were seeking so earnestly and valiantly to gain their freedom and establish a government of their own. The sentiment expressed by Dr. Gilmore found quick and emphatic response from all parts of the large congregation. Vigorous "Amens!" in volleys were heard, and had a recruiting officer been present and offered to take names of volunteers to go to Cuba to help throw the Spanish down into the sea no doubt every able bodied man in the congregation would have gone on the roll.

The dispaly of patriotism was a straw showing the real sentiment of the people in Decatur in respect to Cuba.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

County Stock and Products Generally to be Shown.

Supervisors Bean, Thrift, Scott, Muirhead and Wellipp with B. G. Henry of Mt. Zion, met at the court house Saturday afternoon. They are members of the Macon county farmers' institute organized a year ago. The next institute will be held in Decatur on Feb. 10 and 11. It will be a winter parliament and exhibit for the benefit of the farmers generally and will attract considerable attention.

The committee will meet again on Saturday, Jan. 2, to formulate a full program for the institute and prepare a statement in detail for the county exhibit.

Men of state and national renown will doubtless be heard at the institute.

REMAINS CREMATED.

Ashes of Charles Rosen to be Scattered to the Winds May 28.

A press telegram from St. Louis states that from the middle span of the Eads bridge the ashes of Charles Rosen will be scattered to the winds. This remarkable program was mapped out by Rosen some time before his death on Dec. 18. It is to be carried out on May 28 next. He was in his 70th year when death came to him. On Dec. 16 his remains were incinerated by the Missouri Cremetory association. The decedent's son, Richard O. Rosen, an architect of Decatur, Ill., was at St. Louis to attend the cremation.

He gave out the information that his father had left a will directing that on his 71st birthday—May 28 next—his ashes shall be carried to the Eads bridge in the urn in which they shall have meanwhile reposed. There the funeral vessel is to be opened and its contents given over to the winds.

At the Country Churches.

From the Daily of Monday.

The members of the Long Creek, Mt. Zion and Elwin churches and the Blue Mound chapel are making preparations for big Christmas entertainments which they will give this week.

Yesterday Rev. A. M. Danely preached to large congregations at the Elwin church and the Blue Mound chapel. Next Sunday he will preach at the Long Creek church at 10 30 in the morning and at 7 p m., and at 3 in the afternoon at Mt Zion Mr Danely will soon begin a series of revival meetings at Long Creek.

The revival meetings at Shady Grove church which have been in progress for the past two weeks, closed last night.

Attempted Suicide.

A. Scott Winings, formerly of Lake City, son of 'Squire William Winings, attempted suicide in the McGrath hotel at Eagle Grove, Iowa. He had gone to Iowa after a threshing outfit, and Friday he slashed his throat with a razor. Constable Matherly, of Lake City, went to Eagle Grove Saturday to look after the young man Several months ago Mrs. Winings obtained a divorce from Scott on the ground of adultery. It is supposed that brooding over that trouble induced Scott to use the razor.

Was Caught Near Decatur.

Springfield Journal: George Rodgers was arrested early yesterday morning and placed in jail as a demented person. Several days ago Rodgers left this city and went to Decatur to visit relatives. While there he wandered from the house and was found several miles east of Decatur. He was brought home last night. Shortly after his arrival home he grew worse and threatened to kill his family. The police were notified and brought him to jail He resides on South Eleventh street. Rodgers has been to the asylum at Jacksonville on two previous occasions.

Out of Jail.

Frank Cunningham, alias W. S. Fox, is now at liberty. He is the young man who attempted to swindle the Citizens' National bank out of $450 by means of a bogus draft He was fined $100 and costs and was given five days in the county jail. Time was up Saturday evening and as the father of the young man had paid the fine and costs Cunningham was discharged.

Wedding Ahead.

Bloomington Pantagraph: Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Nellie M. Garver, daughter of Hon. S. B. Garver to Mr Charles E Robinson at Farmer City. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride elect on the evening of Dec 30 The bride has a large circle of friends in Bloomington.

Miss Garver has many relatives in Macon and Piatt counties and all will wish her joy.

Home for Boys Wanted.

The Children's Home society is constantly receiving boys of all ages from one month to twelve years of age. It wants homes for these boys. Any person wanting one can get it by informing Rev. David Gar, Mattoon, Ill., or Rev George E. Hoover, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. See Mrs Florence M Cain who can give you all information [illegible]

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

Buck Hinrichsen for Senator—The Inaugural Ceremonies.

You can hear all sorts of talk at Springfield, says the News, as to the senatorial contest, but the most amusing chatter is that which comes from the Democrats.

Buck for Senator.

Dennis J. Hogan, of Geneva, Frank Quinn of Peoria, and Joe S. Martin of Chicago, members of the Democratic state central committee, Robert E. Burke, secretary of the Cook county committee, and Judge Aischuler of Aurora, member of the court of claims and representative elect, were in Springfield Monday and called upon Governor Altgeld. Mr. Hogan stated that their visit had no political significance. He was non-committal in regard to the matter of chairman of the state central committee, saying that he has not heard it discussed. When asked about the minority candidate for United States senator he said that he was told "Buck" Hinrichsen would be thus honored, as Governor Altgeld told him that he was not a candidate. Judge Aischuler, who was perhaps in a pre-election dream, asked how "Buck" could hold two offices, as he was elected congressman from the Sixteenth district. Hogan replied that it did not matter, as he could not be elected anyway.

For the Inaugural.

The executive committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies of the governor-elect held a meeting at the Leland. Mr. Miller Weir of Jacksonville, Mr. L. C. Denson of Chicago, and Lieutenant Lees of the Second regiment, also met with the committee. The Second and Fifth regiments, the Champaign cadets from the University of Illinois, a battalion of the militia from Alton Knights Templar, K. of P., Patriarchs Militant and large numbers of uniformed civic organizations will participate in the parade, as well as many others yet to hear from. A reviewing stand will be erected on the south side of the court house square, upon which will be stationed the state officers elect, members of the legislature, etc. The line of march has not been definitely decided upon, but the parade will probably start about 11 o'clock. Another meeting of the committees will be held next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Need Revenue Most.

New York Sun: The Republican leaders must see as clearly as other people the striking difference bewteen the circumstances under which they will rearrange the tariff now and the circumstances attending the McKinley revision in 1890. It is the unequaled difference between a surplus and a deficit, between the debatable need of cutting down the revenue, and the undebateable need of making it greater.

The surplus of 1888, the "condition, not a theory," which drove Mr. Cleveland frantic for tariff reform, notwithstanding that Mr. Tilden advised its use for the preparation of national defenses, furnished a plausible reason for Chairman McKinley's screwing up customs duties higher toward the prohibitory point, where revenue stops entirely The present deficit which revision became imminent, and the belief now that Mr. Tilden's advice had better be heeded, and that the country's interests require various considerable outlays, show that in the unavoidable task of rearranging the tariff revenue must be considered first

Since Mr. McKinley first attacked the tariff, the fixed annual expenses of the government have been increased by $12,000,000 for interest on Cleveland bonds; $202,000,000 has been added by them also to the national debt, sooner or later to be paid off and extinguished. There is an annual deficit of many millions now operating. There is the navy, the army, and the forts, not omitting the interoceanic waterway through Nicaragua, calling for money for improvement and construction. This does not mean, of course, that the new tariff must be for revenue only. The Republican party advocates the principle of protection as both wise and constitutional; and during the existing administration the Democrats have given the most conclusive practical demonstration possible of their essential agreement with the Republicans.

More revenue is the prime need of the day So widely understood and appreciated is this fact that Governor McKinley can confidently look to revenue as the hinge of his success as president and of Republican power throughout the land.

McKinley as a Tariff-Maker.

Rochester Union and Advertiser: The Union has more faith in Major McKinley on tariff legislation, notwithstanding the identification of his name with high protection, than in the present Republican congress When, as chairman of the committee of ways and means, he reported his famous tariff bill in 1890, his object was to reduce revenue for the purpose of getting rid of the surplus in the treasury handed over by a Democratic administration and prevent further accumulation, and in his opening speech he laid down the governing principles of tariff legislation clearly and concisely in these words:

"The very instant you have increased the duties to a fair protective point, putting them above the highest revenue point, that very instant you diminish importations, and to that extent diminish the revenue."

Hence his bill, having for its object, as declared in its title, reduction of revenue, pushed the duties not only beyond the highest revenue point, but beyond a fair protective point—to an unfair protective point. Now it is not a surplus in the treasury but a deficit of $90,000,000 a year that confronts his incoming administration. And inasmuch as the present, or Wilson, tariff law is really a protective measure, with duties above the highest revenue point, it would be an impeachment of his intelligence and honesty to say that he is in favor of the Dingley bill, which makes a horizontal advance of the duties of the present law up to nearly the line of the McKinley law of 1890 passed to reduce revenue.

NEW LAW AS TO NOTES.

The Point Was Sprung in the Circuit Court To-Day.

From the Daily of Wednesday

The new state law in reference to the liability of an endorser of a promissory note came up in the circuit court this forenoon, but a decision was not given as Judge Vail desired a little time to look into the matter. Attorney Buckingham appeared for A. T. Summers in the matter under consideration. It appears that a party had made a note payable to a certain party. He disposed of it and Mr. Summers endorsed it in transferring it. It fell due, and both the maker of the note and Mr. Summers were sued, but Mr. Summers contended that he was not liable because the party who made the note was not notified to pay up when the note came due The new law requires that first a demand shall be made upon the maker of a note and in case such demand is not made then the endorser is relieved from responsibility. This is a very important point and will no doubt command universal attention and concern.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.

Mrs. James C. Peck, of Cerro Gordo, Passed Away at 4 a. m.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Mrs. James C. Peck, aged about 30 years, niece of M. T. Hott, died at 4 a. m. today at St. Mary's hospital, after undergoing a surgical operation which was performed on Sunday. The deceased had been in poor health for a number of years She was brought to Decatur from her home near Cerro Gordo last Saturday, and on Sunday the operation as stated took place. This morning the body was removed from the hospital to the residence of Mr. Hott on West Wood street. Tomorrow at noon the remains will be taken to Cerro Gordo for burial. The deceased is survived by a husband, who is a brother of Mrs. Levi Towl, of this city, and also a daughter who is 9 years old.

Obituary.

Jane E. Sykes, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sykes, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1814. Her father died in 1819 and she removed with her mother near Laurenceburgh Dearborn county, Indiana. She died in January, 1877. On Aug. 30, 1862, she was united in marriage with J. B. Nowlin, to them nine children were born, Eleanor E, Martha L, Emma J, Cortez D., Mary I., Silas R., Jont A, and two that died in infancy. Mary I. died in 1878 and Eleanor E. preceded her mother only one week. In 1867 she with her husband located in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1873 they went to Richland county and in 1874 settled in Austin township, Macon county, Illinois In 1877 she united with the U. B. church and remained a consistent member till she died on Dec. 15, 1896, aged 53 years, 1 month and 18 days. She leaves to mourn their loss the husband and five surviving children and two brothers, James Sykes of Shelbyville, Ind., and John Sykes of Bright, Dearborn county, Indiana, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In the County Court.

These entries appear on the People's docket in the county court:

Emanuel Love; assault to do bodily harm; continued on motion of the state's attorney.

Wm. Sheridan, gaming; defendant pleads guilty to two counts and nolle entered as to others; fined $10 and costs on each count.

John Carder, gaming, same order.

Levi Creekmur, assault with deadly weapon; forfeiture of bond set aside on payment of costs by the defendant; trial set for the third Wednesday.

John Volmer, Owen Finegan, Jr., and O. O Clarkson, each indicted for disturbing a lawful assembly. In each case forfeiture set aside on the payment of costs and trials set for Jan. 6

Charles E. Wise; embezzlement and petty larceny; forfeiture set aside and hearing set for the fourth Wednesday.

Henry Miller; larceny; trial set for Jan 5. John and Robert Oxley, malicious mischief; defendants arraigned and plead guilty sentenced to thirty days each in the county jail and to pay costs.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following typhoid malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. At West's drug store.

Birth.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGowan of East Eldorado street, on Dec 20, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Hartman of 537 South Sigel street, on Dec 20, a son.

Born—To Mr and Mrs. Charles Sine of 753 West Decatur street, on Saturday, Dec. 19, a daughter.

Bloodhound in Town.

There is a thoroughbred man-hunting bloodhound in Decatur from Kentucky, consigned to Coroner Bendure and Israel Florey It is a full grown, trained dog, its [illegible] and weighs 160 pounds.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Attorneys in the Eschinger Case Still in Conference—Court Orders

This afternoon in the circuit court Judge Vail took a recess to give the attorneys further time to confer in the Michael Eichinger estate litigation. It seems there is a hitch in the terms of the agreement by which Mrs. Eichinger was to have restored to her her dowor interest. The attorneys will report to the court this evening or tomorrow morning.

Common Law Docket

Rockford Insurance Co. appellant vs Eliza Cline; appeal taken.

Daniel Morrisey vs Jeremiah Miller, assumpsit; motion by plaintiff overruled, appeal taken.

W. W. Kimball & Co., appellant vs A. T. Summers; appeal; motion by plaintiff overruled; appeal taken.

Elia Brown vs Nicholas Lourash; assumpsit; suit dismissed.

Henry J. Weyl vs L. L. Martin; covenant; motion by plaintiff for a new trial overruled, appeal taken.

People ex rel Clarkson vs Commissioners of Highways of Willow Branch township; mandamus; order of affirmation filed; peremptory writ ordered issued.

Samuel McRoberts, appellant vs Joseph Robinson and Sarah Robinson, appeal, motion for a new trial overruled, appeal taken.

Rockford Insurance Co., appellant vs Eliza Cline; appeal; motion entered by plaintiff for a new trial.

W. W. Kimball & Co, appellant vs. A T. Summers, appeal; motion by plaintiff for a new trial overruled; appeal taken.

Daniel Morrisey vs Jeremiah Miller assumpsit; motion by plaintiff for a new trial.

M. M. Holmes vs S. L. Croy, appellant, appeal; motion for new trial overruled; appeal prayed and allowed.

Chancery Docket.

George W. Drury et al vs Mary C. Lehman et al, partition; decree pro confesso as to defendants not answering.

J. W. Race vs Samuel S. Jack, bill; demurrer to cross bill of Jack's overruled.

Adam Bantner, jr., vs Frederick Bantner et al, partition; decree pro confesso as to defendants not answering and referred to master

Susannah Burley vs Daniel J. Burley; divorce and injunction; motion for temporary alimony and $50 solicitor's fee, motion allowed as to solicitor's fee

William H. Walters vs Charles A. Snow et al, foreclosure; master reported $1153 21 due complainant; decree for same.

Jefferson G. Willard et al vs The Municipal Electrical Co., chancery; exceptions to master's report on the intervening petition of Mr. Cope, exceptions sustained as to priority which is reserved for future consideration; exceptions overruled as to other points suggested.

John I. Veech vs James M. Walton et al; partition; solicitor's fee fixed at $325.

A Compromise

In the Race-Jack case which of course affects everything pertaining to the Michael Eichinger assignment the attorneys for all parties in interest were in conference most of the forenoon to reach a settlement of the complicated affair. At the time Mr. Eichinger made an assignment to S. S. Jack for the benefit of his creditors Mrs. Eichinger signed away her dower interest in all the property. She did it believing that the payment of the debts of Mr. Eichinger could easily be done, with plenty left to keep the family from want. The attorneys in the case are Mills Bros., W. C. Johns, Hugh Crea and Leforgee & Lee. Some time ago J W. Race as conservator for the Eichinger estate was restrained by injunction from exercising any of the functions of conservator, and now the rights of the conservator and assignee are to be passed on in court. The efforts of the attorneys have been to reach an agreement and it is understood that by a trial of the case the court will enter a decree restoring to Mrs. Eichinger her dower interest in the property, recognize the assignee and let all interest in the property Mr. Eichinger had go toward the payment of his debts This plan of settlement meets with the approval of all the parties in interest Such a disposition of the case would relieve the conservator from all further trouble.

The second anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs T. S Childs was celebrated Saturday evening at the family home on North Church street by friends of the couple who brought well filled baskets with them as provision for the feast During the evening cards were played and there was also vocal and instrumental music. The doctor and his wife were taken completely by surprise. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Buchman, T. P. Matthews, J C. Hane, James Lee, Dr. C. F. Childs and their wives and Mrs N. H. Childs, Mrs. S. D. Ayres and daughter Alice, and Mrs. Baldridge and daughter, Jennie.

Samuel Starks, postmaster at Sidell, has been missing for a week or longer. The Danville Commercial says: His bondsmen could find no trace of him and took charge of the office. It is said that when Starks found that he was running behind he sought to retrieve himself by speculating on the board of trade and lost more

THE HONEYMOON.

The Governor and His Bride Will Go South in a Private Car.

MANGLED IN A CORNSHREDDER

C. B. Smith, of Hillsboro, Ill., Has a Horrible Experience — Counterfeit Dollars in Michigan.

Chicago, Dec. 21 —Governor elect John R. Tanner will take his wedding tour in a private car. It will be a "directors' car," in the service of the Illinois Central railroad. The governor of Illinois is ex-officio a director in the Illinois Central railroad. This is one of the provisions of the original charter by which the road agreed to pay 6 per cent of its earnings into the state treasury. As director the governor can not only participate in the business deliberations of the board of directors but has certain perquisites such as a special coach in which to travel

The officials of the road decided this morning to remember Mr. Tanner's wedding by forgetting that he is not yet inaugurated, and extend to him the same privileges he would be entitled to if he were. They accordingly notified him that a car would be at his disposal.

The itinerary of the governor's honeymoon has not been announced. He goes south, and that is about all that is to be made public. It is said, however, that it will be difficult to escape in a private coach, and his course will be easily traced. Certain factious politicians with a fondness for practical joking have proposed to tie large white ribbons around the gubernatorial conveyance and arrange automatic rice sprinklers to mark the happy couple's course through the state. They also talk of festooning the platforms with old shoes and other symbols of good fortune. But these suggestions have been frowned upon and find no favor with Mr. Tanner and friends of the bride

The governor will return to Springfield a few days before the inauguration exercises which occur Jan. 11.

MANGLED IN A CORN SHREDDER.

G. B. Smith of Hillsboro, Ill., Has a Horrible Experience.

Hillsboro, Ill., Dec. 21.—C. B. Smith of this city had his left arm slowly ground into shreds and finally torn off by a corn shredder Saturday, the machine first catching the gloved hand and occupying three minutes in eating up Smith's arm against his resistance He will recover, it is thought

Counterfeit Dollars in Michigan.

Holland, Mich., Dec 21 —Counterfeit silver dollars have been circulated here for the last few days Merchants and saloonkeepers are the victims

Bank of Minnesota Fails.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21.—The state bank examiner took possession of the bank of Minnesota today. As a result the Union Stock Yards bank also closed. The bank of Minnesota has six hundred thousand capital and was considered one of the strongest in the west.

The last statement, Oct. 6, showed total resources, $3,320 369. This included loans and discounts, $2,341,850. Due from banks, $319,469. Cash, $251,849. The remainder is made up of real estate, bonds, etc. The liabilities include individual deposits, $1,071,061, time certificates deposit, $1,141,791; demand certificates of deposit, $101,522; due banks, $302,219. The reason given for the failure is general stringency and difficulty in making collections.

TO BE HANGED ON SAME DAY.

Gov. Bradley Indicates Pearl Bryan's Murderers are to Swing Together.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 21.—Sheriff Plummer of Newport, has been in consultation with Governor Bradley. The latter indicated that he would fix the same day for the execution of both Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling The final mandates of the court have no yet reached the governor, but he is already receiving letters by hundreds pleading for mercy for Pearl Bryan's murderers.

Work for 700 Men.

Kansas City, Mo, Dec. 21—It is announced that the Kansas City Smelting and Refining company's works, which for some time past have been operated with a reduced force, will start up Jan. 1 in all departments. The greatest number which has ever been employed by the works—namely, 600, will be exceeded by about 100 hands.

Australia Short on Wheat

Sydney, N. S. W, Dec. 21—The government statistician estimates that the wheat yeild of New South Wales is 7,435, 960 bushels, which is 1,250,000 bushels below the local wants.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

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Weekly Republican.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

Dr. Zertucha had better go farther than Spain if he seeks safety. In case of war between Spain and the United States he might be discovered.

Senator Cullom has won many friends by the vigorous manner in which he treated the Cuban question. When he said let us make our own precedents he voiced the sentiment of the people.

Three bandits held up a man recently and secured three cents as the result. These gentlemen were perhaps as sadly disappointed as the fellows who held up protection in 1892 expecting to improve their condition.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, intimated in a speech recently that William Jennings Bryan is the greatest orator since the days of Clay and Webster. This assumption is somewhat of a reflection on the Eighteenth congressional district which Bryan stumped in 1895 and no one discovered that a great prophet was in their midst.

When the rebellion broke out in Cuba the insurgents were without arms. They have accummulated arms and ammunition every day since they rebelled and are still getting more. This means that instead of Spain subduing the rebellion the Cubans have been becoming stronger all the time and are now better prepared to carry on the war than they have been at any time.

When Andrew Jackson fought his duel with Dickinson, the latter, who was a dead shot and was certain he would kill Jackson, fired first, and noting that Jackson did not fall he exclaimed: "My God, did I miss him?" Jackson then fired and killed Dickinson. Before William Jennings Bryan undertakes to show that Jackson, if he were alive, would be in favor of 16 to 1 he should note these facts. Dickinson had not missed but Jackson killed him just the same. Moral: Don't tackle Jackson because he is dead and you think you have a cinch.

Suppose Maceo is Alive.

Stories by the way of Key West, Fla., are to the effect that Maceo still lives; that he passed over or around the trocha and is now in the province of Matanzas where he is at the head of a force of insurgents and where he recently fought a battle. Should these reports prove true what would become of Weyler? The stories of his death have all come from Spanish sources and from these conflicting stories have been woven the story that his death was accomplished by treachery. But, however this may be, Weyler has proceeded upon the theory that Maceo is dead and has received the plaudits of the Spaniards in Cuba and the compliments of his government for his astuteness in bringing about the death of that intrepid leader.

Flushed with these marks of distinction he has promoted and rewarded those who were immediately concerned in killing Maceo. Now, suppose Maceo is still alive what a ridiculous situation Weyler and Dr. Zertucha will be in.

Employes Take Stock.

The Illinois Central railroad officials have before them the applications of 1600 employes of that road who desire to purchase the company's stock. These applications are coming in at the rate of 250 and 300 a month and indicate a strong desire on the part of the working force of the road to be in full harmony with the executive departments.

The Illinois Central employs 22,000 men. More than one-fourth of the employes of the company are now stockholders and it is thought one-half will be enrolled. In the success of the plan of making the employes financially interested with the executives, it is believed the company has taken a formal step in the direction of solving the strike problem and teaching the labor classes the value of economy.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the company, is the author of the plan, which no other railroad in the world has yet adopted, although its success has been proved after months of experiment. Large manufacturing concerns and other corporate interests are addressing the Illinois Central for information as to how the scheme has worked and if it can be applied in other industries.

The Senatorial Fight.

The Chicago Tribune: The senatorial pot is boiling briskly. The Tribune renews its advice to Governor Tanner to keep his fingers out of it or they may be scalded. The temptation is strong when a lively fight is going on to take a hand in it, but by abstaining Governor Tanner will have increased influence and be held in higher respect. Should he get entangled in the pending conflict he would help neither himself nor the party. The use of state patronage to force an undesirable senatorial candidate on an unwilling people would strengthen the feeling, already prevalent, that there is too much machine government. When the rank and file of a party think a deliberate attempt is being made to foist on them as candidate for a high position a person whom they do not consider qualified, their gorge rises, their party zeal is lessened, and party ascendency is endangered. It is bad politics to force an objectionable man on the people. The cool-headed, far-sighted politician always tries to avoid

Fool Friends of Labor.

The attempt of certain leaders connected with the federation of labor to have adopted a resolution declaring that the right of the supreme court of the nation and of the states to declare a law unconstitutional is a perversion of the right of self-government is only another evidence that certain men who become leaders in labor organizations do more to injure labor than its worst enemies, if labor has any enemies. These fraudulent citizens went so far as to say that all constitutions should be abolished because it was difficult to change them to make them conform with the demand of the times.

It was the judgment of the founders of the government and the framers of the constitution that the government should consist of three co-ordinate branches, the legislature, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative branch puts policies into the form of law and the courts apply those laws unless they are found to be unconstitutional. The courts thus become the arbiters of the acts of the legislative bodies, the great leveller between the result of excitement and prejudice and cold unconcern for the public good. Constitutions are not framed under duress or under excitement but are the work of cool deliberation with nothing in view but the public good and constitutions are never in the way of those who want only equal privileges.

The federal constitution was all right until states sought to secede from the Union and overzeal us abolitionists desired to ignore it to accomplish the abolition of slavery by force. To them it was a league with hell and to the secessionist was worthy only of being ignored. Here were two extremes under the same flag. Had the task of amending the constitution to suit them been committed to them they never would have agreed and the government would have passed into anarchy. But the great mass of the people were neither secessionists nor fanatics nor fools.

They stepped into the turmoil put down the rebellion, saved the nation and the same constitution lives, and no complains will be heard against it until the restraining power of the constitution is in the way of some aggregation of people who desire to do something in contravention of the rights of all the people. Those clamorers in the federation of labor, who by the way were voted down, are of that class. Yet these same malcontents if their rights were assailed would be the first to invoke the constitution and the courts. There could be no government without a constitution and courts. But perhaps these people do not want a government preferring to have a system of anarchy under which might would be synonymous with right. Of course it does not occur to such men that under such conditions there would be no demand for labor and in that case starvation would be the rule instead of an opportunity to gain a livelihood. This experiment were tried in the French revolution but the same people who produced that state of things were glad to accept a government under Napoleon.

Illinois Delegation.

A Washington correspondent, considering the committee chances of the Illinois delegation in the next house says:

"Mr. Hopkins will hold his place on ways and means, where he is now fourth. The chairmanship—which Dingley out—will rest between Hopkins and Grosvenor of Ohio, although Payne and Dalzell outrank them. If he loses this chairmanship he will get a small one "on the side," affording him committee room and clerk. Cannon's chairmanship of appropriations is likely to hurt Hopkins' chances, as Reed does not believe in giving any state more than one big chairmanship—that is, all primroses by the river's brink to the good for that state, which he has given the four great chairmanships of rules, ways and means, naval affairs and public buildings and grounds in the present congress. Fifteen members of the Illinois delegation are re-elected, and two were members of preceding congresses. Of course, these old members are the only ones who have precedence to aid him. The new men are simply primroses by the river's brink to the speaker. They will go wherever he happens to chink them in. Lorimer will come in for a good chairmanship although at present he is away down the line in the committees on labor and postoffices and postroads. White will be likely to remain on public buildings and grounds and Indian affairs, which place he would willingly surrender. Of course, Joe Cannon will perform in the right center aisle in his familiar act as chairman of appropriations. Cooke will go to the head of one of the Imperial elections committees who do such brisk work electing Republican congressmen who were rejected by the people. Foss will willingly remain on naval affairs, and may get the chairmanship of the committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture. This committee has a high-sounding name and a clerk and a cobwobby room in the basement, but it never meets.

Mr. Hitt will remain at the head of foreign affairs, unless elevated to cabinet or senatorial dignity. By the defeat of Linton, of Michigan, and Haines of Nebraska—the two A. P. A. leaders, who consented to throw the status of Pere Marquette down the steps of the capitol—Prince is raised to the dizzy place of ranking member of ventilation and accoustics and will be chairman—a far less breezy and noisy post than its name indicates. Reeves will be quite content to stay on rivers and harbors, and Warner on agriculture. Graff becomes vice chairman of claims by the retirements of his seniors. Connolly likes his place on judiciary and will stay there.

Hitt Richam, Jett and Cantrell will drop with a dull thud wherever the speaker may list.

Is the Tariff a Dead Issue?

The roaring Senator Vest of Missouri, has been heard from again in the senate. He is the gentleman who once gave it out that he had inside information that Grover

The United States Should Act.

If the war in Cuba is continued, which it will be unless Spain is restrained by some outside power or by force, there is no escape for the United States from becoming involved in serious trouble with Spain. We might escape it by the United States making war on its own people to prevent them aiding the Cubans. This the government cannot afford to do, not for all the Spaniards in Christendom. To do this the entire navy would have to be employed to prevent successful filibustering. The United States marshals everywhere would have to do detective service to prevent our young men going to Cuba to fight for it and our courts would have to be opened to try and condemn our young men and send them to prison. This no one would seriously contend the government could afford to do.

The truth of the whole matter is that our relations with Cuba, on account of its proximity to us, are closer than that of the people of any other nation and this makes us sort of kin to its people, and when they rebelled against the outrageous robbery of the crown, the sympathies of our people went out to the Cubans, but as soon as it was made known that the Cubans proposed to establish a republic the sympathies of our people were fanned into a consuming desire to aid the patriots to secure self government. This condition makes it impossible to escape serious contention with Spain and in all probability a conflict. If this be true, then there is nothing to be gained by delaying matters. We should at once recognize Cuba as a republic and take the consequences. If Spain don't happen to like it, and feels that she ought to punish this government for using its best judgment in that way, then let us accept the punishment if we can't ward off the blow. Grover Cleveland once argued the tariff question along the lines of the golden rule, insisting that a tariff on foreign made goods was not doing to others as we would have them do to us. Why not apply the golden rule in this case? If the president were a field marshal at the head of an army with machetes fighting for liberty he would be glad to have some nation with a great big warm heart come to the aid of the liberty he sought. We cannot hold the good will of Spain. Under the conditions which confront us, we cannot avoid trouble with Spain and it were better that we have it out right now and have done with it. Nothing can be gained by putting it off. If it becomes necessary let us fight for peace.

Throwing Dust.

According to the gospel of a Populist none are honest except Populists. Regardless of the fact that in a majority of the states carried for Bryan there is no pretention to free and honest elections coupled with honest counts, Senator Allen in a speech in the senate makes an effort to create a public belief that Bryan was cheated in the election in the pivotal states. This he does by pointing to the fact that Bryan had more votes than Cleveland in each of the states of California, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and yet McKinley carried all of them and that Bryan had more votes than Harrison in Iowa., Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Oregon and yet McKinley carried all those states. Thus he endeavors to raise the question, why, if the former group of states were carried for Cleveland they were not carried by Bryan when he got more votes in them than Cleveland did, and, as to the latter group, carried by Harrison, why, if Harrison carried them and Bryan got more votes in them than Harrison, he did not carry them.

Thus these demagogues try to throw dust in the eyes of their people. It is well known that a light vote was cast in 1892 and a full vote in 1896. In 1892 there were many who remained away from the polls because they did not like Cleveland and the same was true as to Harrison. Allen knows this but facts have neither terror for, nor control of a free silverite. They still have revolution in their brain and will do anything to arouse prejudice in the minds of unthinking and unsuspecting people.

The Cuban Trocha.

The war reports from Cuba have a great deal to say about the trocha. It is a new term in military science, and there is more or less confusion in the public mind as to what it means. In a general way, it signifies a strategic line across a given scope of territory, separating one army from another. The line in the present instance extends from Mariel on the coast twenty miles west of Havana to the southern coast of the island, is about twenty miles long, and its original purpose was to divide the insurgent forces, part of which were in the western portion of the island under Maceo, and the rest in the eastern portion under Gomez and Garcia. It consists principally of a barbed-wire fence, 3 feet 6 inches high, with sentinel detachments immediately behind it. About forty yards back of it is a trench three fet wide and four feet deep, with a breastwork of palmetto logs; and fifty yards further back are log houses in which the troops are quartered. The number of soldiers required to guard the whole line is about 15,000. Its construction cost much labor on the part of the Spanish troops in the heat of a torrid sun and under other trying conditions, and hundreds of them died before it was finished. It was General Weyler's idea of comprehensive and effective strategy, and he is said to be very proud of it.

The wire fence is of no service whatever as it could be removed by an enemy with scarcely a halt. So far as the earthworks are concerned the Cubans in Pinar del Rio can penetrate them and pass them whenever they see fit. All that would be necessary to do this would be quick movement, sufficient artillery and a few sharpshooters. Five thousand good men can pass such works whenever it becomes necessary to do it. It would not be near as difficult as to cross an unfordable river in face of an enemy.

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Respectfully yours,

Samantha M Crammer

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1000 page doctor book, profusely illustrated, of which 680,000 have been sold at $1.50 a copy, will be sent FREE on receipt of 21 cents to pay postage and wrapping *only*. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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CORN AT LOW PRICES.

The Question of Holding It Or Waiting for an Advance.

Champaign Gazette: Champaign county farmers seem to be at a loss to know whether to put their corn to market at the present low prices or to hold it for an advance, and no one likes very much to give advice, just now, upon that point. Superintendent Joseph Carter of the city schools, who is a good deal more of a farmer than most people suppose, expressed his view of the matter the other day by saying he had faith in higher prices. "I made up my mind, a good many years ago, never to sell corn for less than 30 to 35 cents, and I have never yet had to hold corn three years to get my price. I had a funny experience once. I had a big lot of corn and the price was low. I borrowed money, put a mortgage on the farm to secure it, and bought a lot of cattle to eat up the corn. I put them to market as fast as they got ready, but before I got them all in good marketable condition I was buying corn at 40c a bushel to feed them. The proceeds of the transaction netted just about enough to pay off the mortgage, but I consoled myself with the reflection that I had had the use of the cattle."

The Governor's Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs K. Harwood of this city, will be among the guests at the marriage of Governor-elect Tanner and Miss English at Springfield on Dec. 30. Mrs. Harwood knew Miss English when she was a girl and they are personal friends. Besides Mrs Harwood is the Seventeenth district chairman of the Illinois Woman's Republican state central committee, and invitations have been sent to all members of the Republican organizations. The invitations are very handsome.

The length of life may be increased by lessening its dangers. The majority of people die from lung troubles. These may be averted by promptly using One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

It is probable that a deaf mute ball team will be organized at Jacksonville.

Maine sets a Democratic baby gun the

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The Bust a Gift of the Teachers and Pupils---Well-Merited Tributes to Mr. Gastman and Artist Crunelle---The Addresses---Music and Flowers.

From the Daily of Friday.

A notable ceremony in the history of the Decatur public schools was witnessed in the assembly room of the High School this afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock. It was the formal presentation to the schools of a splendid life size white plaster bust of Mr. Enoch A. Gastman, who has been connected with the Decatur schools continuously since 1860, and has been city superintendent for over thirty-four years. The gift is a recognition in part of the faithful and efficient services of our distinguished educator, whose life has been devoted to the upbuilding of the schools and whose name and personality are fixed forever in the minds and hearts of thousands of young men and women who have passed through the schools. Nearly all of the pupils in turn have learned to love and admire Mr. Gastman. All have respected him for his firmness and for his uniform consideration of the rights and privileges of the scholars. Evidence of friendship and love is shown frequently at the alumni reunions and at casual meetings of those who have passed through the high school, when Mr. Gastman is always greeted cordially, all lingering about to converse with him and call up memories of school days.

To Mr. J. J. Sheppard, the principal of the high school, belongs the credit of originating the idea of placing in the high school some enduring tribute to the personal worth and merit of Superintendent Gastman. The first suggestion was a large portrait and then it was decided to procure a white plaster bust to be made by a former pupil of the school, Leonard Crunelle, the talented young sculptor, whose studio is near the Decatur Trotting association park. It was also decided that the members of the board of education, the members of the high school faculty and all of the teachers and pupils of the Decatur schools should have an interest in the presentation and they were given an opportunity to contribute a penny or more to the bust fund. All eagerly and generously responded, and so the bust was finished and this afternoon the presentation took place.

The bust will occupy a place of prominence and honor in the hall of the high school building, where tomorrow it can be inspected by the public generally from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.

The Formal Exercises.

All of the schools in the city were dismissed at 12 o'clock in order that the teachers together with the senior class might arrange to be present and witness the exercises attending the presentation. The assembly room was filled. Necessarily the invitations were limited owing to lack of room, but all of the schools in the city were represented.

Mr. J. J. Sheppard, principal of the high school, had charge of the platform exercises.

The first number on the program was music by the high school chorus. The selection was "The Isle of Beauty."

Opening Remarks.

Mr. Sheppard by way of introduction said:

It is a notable occasion that has brought us together today. We gather here as the representatives of 3400 pupils and eighty teachers, of the citizens of Decatur and the friends of its schools to do honor to him who has been an honor to the city. In this busy, bustling world of ours with its absorbing duties and cares, we do not often take time to measure our debt to others, or to bear witness to the help their influence has given us. Not that we are altogether insensible to that influence or ungrateful to the ones who wield it. But we receive so constantly and so liberally that we grow careless of our debt. And yet there are a few choice spirits who give so abundantly and so helpfully that we must consider them as "preferred creditors." Some there are whose earnestness, enthusiasm and faith; unfaltering integrity, sincerity and high mindedness, touch our lives so deeply that we carry with us forever the impress of their influence. Such a man we are honoring today.

It seems to me peculiarly fitting that a life of service extending over more than a score and a half of years should receive the sort of recognition that is given it to day. For it has been a life of the highest sort of service, helpful and inspiring in every aspect. Take out of the history of Decatur the influence exerted in the past thirty years by Mr. Gastman, and you take out many of its best and brightest pages. Surely no other man has touched the life of this city so widely or so deeply. No other man has extended his influence beyond the city so broadly. For scores and scores of men and women are to be found here and there throughout the nation who have at one time been directly or indirectly under his tuition.

Personality counts tremendously in the work of this world, and the personality of Superintendent Gastman is a rare one, indeed. There is rugged strength there, there is the stuff out of which dauntless men are made for stern endeavor. But there is also gentleness and kindness, and "sweet reasonableness;" infinite patience and consideration for the weakness of others; and above all, there is unflinching integrity, unwavering fidelity to the right, regardless of consequence, and the keenest sense of duty. There is a great compliment conveyed in the words said of any man: "You always know where to find him." And how often has this been said of our friend. His name is a synonym for thorough going sincerity among schoolmen all over the state, and indeed far beyond the state. It is in contemplation of a life such as his that one is moved to say with Lowell:

"The longer on this earth we live
And weigh the various qualities of men,
The more we feel the high, stern-featured beauty
Of plain devotedness to duty.
Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise
But finding amplest recompense,
For life's ungarlanded expense
In work done squarely and unwasted days."

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Gastman was a member of the first graduating class of the first educational institution established by the state of Illinois, the Illinois State Normal University. And it is our good fortune to have with us as the speaker of the day the distinguished head of that institution, President John W. Cook, who has known our superintendent with an unusual degree of intimacy for forty years. No man is better qualified to speak of his work and worth than Mr. Cook and we are grateful for his presence here today.

President John W. Cook's Address.

John W. Cook, LL. D., president of Illinois State Normal University, spoke on "Personal Recollections of Mr. Gastman." He said:

That which answers to the familiar term, personal character, is a highly complex product. Doubtless heredity is to be charged with some of its characteristic qualities. Our witty Autocrat of the Breakfast Table remarks, you remember, that if you wish to reform a man you should begin with his great grandmother. For how much of his rare genius are we indebted to Dorothy Q. of whom he so pleasantly sings?

What Thomas Henry Buckle calls "The general aspect of nature," plays no insignificant part in determining the general intellectual and emotional



Supt. E. A. Gastman.

habits of men and women. The mountaineer is sharply distinguished by many of his predominating qualities from the dweller on the plains; and it is a common remark that we shall look in vain in tropical lands for great civilizations. Modern science declares that the muscular energy of the coal heaver, the inventive genius of a Watt, the artistic triumphs of Raphael and Michael Angelo, and the rapture of a saint, are but transmuted forms of the nutritive elements which sustain physical life. The phase of activity which shall emerge from the miraculous process of assimilation is probably not altogether indifferent to the quality of the national diet. Cassius appears to have antedated this aspect of our materialistic philosophy in his querulous question, "Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

Giving due credit to these several agencies there yet remains what John Fiske calls, a large "unexplained residuum," and I suspect that we shall agree substantially in ascribing its peculiar flavor to the determining influence of those energetic and vitalizing personalities into the electric circuit of whose lives we have chanced to fall before we have passed the susceptible and responsive years of growth.

And this fact of personal influence is the most significant feature of social life. There is no one of us who cannot discover, by the most superficial introspection, the mildew or the inspiration of other personalities in our own. Happy indeed is he who finds no taint of evil tendency in his soul, directly traceable to his early contact with some corroded spirit whose malign infection has shadowed his being with inextinguishable anguish. And is there one who hears me today that has not built an altar to the memory of some precious friend whose benign touch was rich with healing grace and sweet uplifting ministry? We love to lay upon it our votive offerings of affectionate gratitude as we recognize his calm and wholesale energy in the rarest and divinest hours of our checkered lives.

And this is a day of memories. We have come to talk frankly and freely of one whose years have been spent in motiving others. His presence shall not stop the utterance of what is in our hearts. We shall not spare him. It is our opportunity and I must not be denied the privilege of availing myself of it. It is really the first chance that I have had to balance accounts with him since I was his pupil, now—can it be possible?—some forty years ago. If I strain the strict properties of a public occasion your kindred sympathies will condone my offence.

The early fifties! How far away they seem to the boys and girls of this late year in the dying century! Wide prairies with the sober shade of timber lands bordering quiet streams over yonder to the north and west, and an occasional grove, breaking the monotonous landscape, where some early settler had planted the thrifty locust about his humble home. The call of the migratory water-fowl and the cackle and drone of the sociable prairie chicken in the dreamy autumn

"When the frost was on the pumpkin
And the corn was in the shock."

An enterprising New Yorker, with his sweet-faced wife and brace of boys had come into the fertile uplands of our rare Illinois, to win a better chance in life, away from the sharper competition of the more populous east. Among the earliest visitors who came to welcome the new settlers, was a stocky, sturdy Hollander, whose tongue had by no means lost the accent of the land of dykes and windmills. The cordiality of his greeting was unmistakable. He was a frequent and welcome guest at the plain story-and-a-half house with its unfinished loft and unpainted weatherboards that sheltered the new comers. His sons were tall and spare, as if in resentful protest against his shortened stature. You know the eldest. The second lives near my present home. In the quiet cemetery of a neighboring village the third has slept for a third of a century in the honored grave of a soldier of the republic.

The first born of the flock was a likely lad of 17 when I first knew him. Then as now, he towered above his fellows as did Saul above the rest of his tribe.

I well remember the sudden thrill of horror which ran through the little community as the word was passed from mouth to mouth that he had met with a dreadful accident—an accident that was to send him through life with at least a suggestion of a limp in his walk. I remember the grief of his father as he stopped on his road to the country store to tell us of his dreadful apprehensions, and I remember as well the tall figure of the convalescent youth, gaunt and pale, against the eastern horizon as he came over the little swell of prairie on his first walk of any considerable extent after the accident.

I remember as well the district school in the old log house on Money Creek, where together we sat at the feet of Warren Coman, strict, precise, pedantic in his air, but of whose subsequent career I do not care to speak. I remember the Friday afternoons when we scaled the heights of oratory as we stood before our mates to the point of ignition, and with two useless, cumbrous, unmanageable arms hanging from our shoulders, as we recited from our school readers such stirring reminiscences as

"Were you ne'er a school boy,
And did you never train,
And feel that swelling of the heart
You ne'er will feel again?"

That was forty-four years ago.

It was in October, 1857, that the Illinois State Normal university began its career in the little brick building on Front street in Bloomington, known as Major's hall.

On the 5th day of the month, Principal Charles E. Hovey with his single assistant, Ira Moore, opened the Illinois State Normal school in the presence of no spectators and nineteen students, six men and thirteen women. At the head of the list I find the name of E. A. Gastman, Jr. A small beginning, indeed, but far more auspicious than the opening of the first American Normal school, at Lexington, Mass., eighteen years before. Then there were but three. During the time that the subject of this sketch was going through his course at the normal school I saw little or nothing of him. At any rate I have no memories of that period. I knew but little of the existence of the school, in fact I am not sure that I had ever heard of it. I was then a lad of 13 or 14, of average intelligence, but I suppose that my attention had never been called to it. After three years in the narrow spaces alloted to the school, the new building at Normal was so far on the road to completion that the first graduating class might render their commencement parts under its hospitable roof. On that occasion the first speaker of the day was E. A. Gastman. He seems to have been the first enrolled on that notable 5th of October as he was the first enrolled among the Alumni. I might add that these were not the only occasions on which he has been first. The succeeding September found him in Decatur employed as a teacher—the city that was to retain him for a longer period than any other man has been retained in a similar position in the history of our state, so far as I have been able to discover.

In 1871 he was appointed a member of the board of education of the state of Illinois. Hence I again became subject to his directive control and have remained so for the last twenty-five years.

It is not my purpose to attempt to show in what ways he has made himself felt in the management of the State Normal school. Qualities which you have seen him evince here he has manifested there. His sympathetic solicitude for the teachers and pupils has been, as it always has been here, a characteristic of the relation in which he has stood to the school.

But a great work, that for which he will be remembered and which will take its place permanently in the history of your city and county and in the educational history of the state has been done here. Active in the state association of teachers, the main spring of the reading circle movement for years, touching the various parts of the state in institutes and addresses, it still remains that these are but incidental to his career. It is not often indeed, in this world of change and especially in the teacher's field that it is the happy fortune of a man to spend his life in one community and to see, not only the children of his former pupils in the school forms in which their parents sat, but even the children's children. What an opportunity for touching the world!

Since those far away years when he first came to what was then a village, marvelous changes have taken place. The struggling prairie hamlet has grown to be a city. Instead of a few isolated schools a finely organized system has been developed, the children are admirably housed in modern structures, opportunities for culture extending from the door of the primary school to the door of the university under the ministry of teachers trained in colleges and in the technical disciplines of professional schools, and the system has been crowned by this admirable High school, which is in some respects quite unique in the educational history of this country. In no other city, so far as I have been able to learn, is the ratio of the High school enrollment to the school population so high as in Decatur.

And this has all taken place under the administrative control of one superintendent! What throngs of young people have come to press themselves against the molding influences energizing under his directive control, and have gone forth into life bearing the unmistakable stamp of these public schools and the characteristic spirit that is working in them. Who can measure the influence upon your social life and upon the general character of your community which has come out of these school rooms! Yet whatever it is it may be traced back primarily to the superintendent's office and to the energy working at the very center of the system.

A few years ago for two successive summers I was engaged in the teachers' institute in this city. Greatly impressed with the opportunities coming to one employed for a long time in the same community, I set to myself the task of attempting to discover something of the degree to which a clear and incisive personality would impress itself upon the community. I roamed about your streets, entered shops, stores, livery stables, engaged in conversation with men who dropped in at my hotel and led the conversation, by one device and another up to the public school. I found in almost every instance, if the person with whom I conversed had long been a resident of the city, that the personal influence of your superintendent soon revealed itself somewhere in his life. It was in no small degree interesting and full of rich suggestion. It was at the close of the second year, as I now recall, that I deemed it proper, for the encouragement of my friend, to tell him something of my discovery. I trusted then that it might gratify him to know how much more potent than he had ever dreamed, his gracious ministry had been, and I thought that it might give him added courage and good cheer to go on with a work in which angels might long to engage.

And so I have come today to recall in a few brief sentences these years of toil in which he has been sowing such rich and precious seed, and in which he has been harvesting such golden grain as he has seen generations of children marching through the schools and catching the inspiration of his direct and indirect influence.

He has lived here in your midst, but he has also lived in a spiritual community whose citizens are scattered all over the state, and who have felt in neighborly communion with him through all these years, although not contiguous to him in space. They have followed his work, caught the inspiration of his example, sorrowed with him in his great afflictions, rejoiced with him in his notable successes, enshrined him in their hearts as a friend,

"Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity."

Aside from the general excellence of the system of schools developed under his administrative care, you have in this city a feature which is unique. I refer now to the High school, which, if I am not seriously mistaken, has, as I have said, the largest enrollment in proportion to the size of the city and the school population of any similar school in the country.

It seems to me, therefore that the greatest monument which he has erected to his own memory, is this large, prosperous, popular college of the people, which many have seen fit to call it.

The full significance of his crowded High school will not be understood unless our system of secondary education and its relation to the national idea that we are struggling to develop shall be thoroughly understood. It may not be known to all of you that the American High school, supported substantially by local taxation, established by the local will and not imposed in any way upon the people of any community by any external authority, has no parallel anywhere else in the world.

You do well, then, to set up here in imperishable form the face of the man who conceived and directed the development of this institution in your midst. Let the coming generation of children who are to pass through this liberalizing culture into the life of citizenship in your midst, or into the wide opportunities of universal life and culture, be taught the significance of human effort and human devotion to a great idea, and human self sacrifice in bringing it about and making it practical in the world and thus be themselves moved to similar service to mankind.

And may the man in whose honor we have met today, long live in your midst to continue his noble work and reap the rich rewards of appreciation on the part of those who feel the value of these great determining influences that are shaping their lives into a noble and generous citizenship.

The Artist.

Mrs Mary E. Haworth, member of the board of education, read a paper on "The Artist." It was as follows:

To me has fallen the pleasant task of placing on record in connection with these interesting ceremonies some account of the life and labors of the young sculptor whose work has so astonished and delighted all who have seen it. His early struggle against apparently insurmountable obstacles, born, as it were, into uncongenial surroundings, is of itself the strongest lesson to the young who feel that circumstances cannot be surmounted.

Fortunate of course he was in coming to America, fortunate in coming to Decatur and in finding such friends as he did. But what would all this have availed him if it had not been for his own indomitable will and courage in controlling discouraging obstacles. His persevering determination was to waste no time, but make each moment count in the accomplishment of his purpose—to work out what he felt within his soul.

Desiring to make this as nearly as possible a correct account, I knew of no one so well able to furnish the desired information as the one who first recognized his artistic ability and has never failed in her earnest efforts for his success; who has been spiritually and temporally a veritable mother in his artistic life—Mrs. Sarah E. Waughop. The main facts which follow are given as nearly as possible in her own words:

Leonard Crunelle was born in Lens department Pas de Calais, France, July 3, 1872. His mother was probably his only early inspiration. She was educated in a convent in France and her brothers are conductors in an orchestra in that country. Coming to America at the age of 9 years, his father having previously obtained work in the coal mines at Brazil, Indiana, he was immediately placed at work there with his father. Although he was only a trifle taller than the huge tin lunch baskets carried by the miners and the tender boy was so overcome by the poisonous air of the mine that he had to be lifted again and again to the top of the shaft to be revived yet he was kept at work in the dungeon. His inability to speak English was accepted by the miners as an indication of his mental inferiority and they at once placed him under the ban as an alien, pelted him with stones and made existence a veritable inferno to the sensitive lad. From this persecution his home-sick heart turned longingly to recollections of the conditions among which he had grown up in his native town of Lens, where the miners were of a far more congenial kind. There after the day's work was over he used to take his violin and play by the hour to a sympathetic and appreciative audience of his fellow laborers. After working at the various coal mines of Brazil, Coal Creek, Yeddo, etc., the family drifted to Decatur, Ill. Leonard was now about 16. Though there had always been an earnest desire in the boy's heart for knowledge, even acquiring the rudiments of an education had been denied him, until his family settled near the mission then opened in the coal mining settlement on East Eldorado street. "My attention," says Mrs. Waughop, "had been especially directed to Leonard, who was then a pupil in the high school. He seemed so happy for only the privilege of studying three nights weekly. My interest deepened in the boy when I also found him possessed of fine musical talent. Then I learned from the superintendent of the mines that he had not an enemy among the miners, having always a pleasant word for everyone. In this way I became more completely assured than ever of the boy's superiority to his surroundings and had no farther hesitancy in allowing him the privilege of coming to my home to find companions for which nature's God had fitted him—books and music. He literally devoured everything of this nature in his sight, seemingly with the voracious appetite of one starving when food is suddenly placed before him—evidence of a greater hunger than that for food—hunger of the soul. I would find dainty little sketches on every piece of blank paper he would touch, and often while conversing with me he would seize a pencil and trace outlines of some landscape on the margin of the book which he had been reading. I once asked him if they were a memory of any time or place. After a hearty 'No, no,' dropping the pencil and looking earnestly as me, said, 'I only wish I could sketch what I really see awake, for not even in my dreams have I seen such visions.' That day before leaving my home he called my attention admiringly to a beautiful wood cut of the Magdalene in one of the magazines. I remarked that some day I hoped to possess a genuine reproduction of it. On leaving he asked the privilege of taking the magazine with him. In a few days he returned with a copy far more soulful than the wood cut which astonished and charmed me, so that I determined to secure the opinion of some artist of recognized merit as to the advisability of a proper course of study for the boy. I had asked him when talking of the Magdalene if he, too, would not like to become a great artist. With touching sadness he answered, 'How could I, a poor boy, ever become great; I need not hope.' But I insisted, 'Would you not like to make the attempt?' I shall never forget his look of sorrowful earnestness in saying 'It has been the dream of my life; even the glimpse of the interior of an artist's studio would make me happy, but that can never be so.' With that indefinable French shrug of the shoulders our conversation ended for that day. Soon afterward I had an interview with Miss Laura Johns with a view of giving him, if possible, the advantage of instruction in drawing. She remarked on viewing the copy of the Magdalene that the merit of the work was so pronounced she could scarcely believe my statement that the boy had never been an artist's pupil. Arrangements were made for him to commence a term of drawing lessons the next week. One of the most impressive and touching experiences came to me when I conducted the plaque to my protege. I had called to Leonard as he was passing the house without coming in as usual. He stood just inside the door as he was in a hurry to complete his errand. I then reminded him of the great desire of his life and that the unfolding of his dream was about to be realized; that Miss Johns and myself had arranged that his first instructions should commence in her studio the following week. He was dumb. I could not understand why a nature so sensitive and appreciative could remain silent under the circumstances until an earnest, inquiring look from me brought a flood of tears to his eyes and he left the house without a word, shaking as if with a nervous chill. Promptly and cheerfully Leonard commenced the period of instruction generously made possible by Miss Johns. He haunted the studio during every spare moment often spending Sundays there. His father gave him no encouragement in his pursuit of knowledge, but tried to impress him with the belief that as a poor boy he could make nothing of himself. But Leonard could not be discouraged, he would hurry to the studio three times each week as early in the morning as possible, running all the way home to be again at work in the mines as soon after the noon hour as he could in the vain endeavor to appease an unsympathetic father. Just before Mr. Taft gave a series of lectures in Decatur in April, 1892, under the auspices of the Woman's club stock company, Leonard and myself were invited to play together at an entertainment given by the King's Daughters at the residence of Mr. J. F. Roach. During that evening in the course of a conversation in reference to him, I referred to his fondness for sculpture, a talent which then was only struggling for an expression. He had then filled my home with mud and plaster and had even this early succeeded in modeling a bust of President Cleveland and one of my husband, both of good characterization. Through the generosity of the Woman's club stock company Leonard was enabled to attend Lorado Taft's lectures on fine arts and clay modeling and through the kind consideration of Mrs. V. G. Hatch gained the privilege of a personal interview with Mr. Taft. After a few remarks in reference to the young man's work which had been brought to him for criticism, he used these prophetic words, 'Young man, I understand under what disadvantages you have had to work but if you will only apply yourself as you should some day you will be sure to reach the topmost round of the ladder.' Mr Taft said in reference to this meeting, 'I shall never forget my first meeting with Leonard. He was a handsome boy just coming into manhood and was shy and modest without being positively bashful. When interviewed he attempted to speak in broken English. His French tongue, however, made small headway with our language and when I replied to him in French his big brown eyes shone with delight. This seemed to open up his very heart and he poured forth to me the pathetic story of his troubles.' Before Mr Taft's return to Chicago he assured Leonard that he should hear him in mind and if possible make an opportunity for him to study. This promise encouraged him to renewed sacrifice and after playing for dancing classes and other social gatherings often as late as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and then back at work in the mines promptly at 7 o'clock he was enabled by strictest economy to accumulate $75 as a nucleus for his beginning in study. A letter from Mr. Taft the year previous to the World's Fair made it possible for him to enter his studio then in the horticultural building, the sculptural decoration of which was in Mr Taft's charge. This was the young man's first introduction to his chosen profession, and what greater inspiration could have been furnished a young artist than the dream like decorative beauty of the White City. Following this Mr. Taft offered to give him employment which would enable him to attend the Chicago Art Institute and take a thorough course in drawing and painting. With a joyful heart he accepted the proposition and took up his abode in the morgue of Mr. Taft's studio. The morgue is a small room which resembles a country milk room with the exception that in the place of pans of milk the shelves which are built against the walls are thickly set with white and ghastly death masks, but Leonard, as he was familiarly called by the tenants of the atheneum building, was not in the least disconcerted by the unsightly reminder of human mortality. He called them his guardian angels and prepared his habitation in their midst. Laying two strong pieces of wood from one upper shelf to another on the opposite side of the narrow apartment he placed upon them his bed to which he ascended at night by means of a short ladder. Then by the light of a candle he read, studied and confided his dreams to his solemn array of celestial guardians. His duties about the studio were in the line of manual labor and he received no instruction in sculpture. At the institute he was almost immediately received into the life class and his work there was all that his most sanguine friends had anticipated. He was in Mr Taft's studio about two years and made himself a general favorite. 'but during that time,' says his teacher, 'he gave me two tremendous surprises. One when he told me he was married to his friend's, Mrs Waugbop's, adopted daughter. The other, when on returning from spending the holidays in Decatur, he brought with him a large bundle which he handled very carefully. His expression as he removed the wrappings from the the clay model which the parcel contained was not unlike that which his face betrayed when he revealed the secret of his marriage.' 'That's my baby, Marguerite,' he said, 'of course it's rough and only my first real attempt to do anything with the clay but I do think it looks like her.' I was charmed and delighted with it and so have been hundreds of others for after it was cast in plaster scores of replicas were sold at $3 apiece and I think his income from this source almost paid his way here in the city as long as he remained. Since the birth of his clay baby this young artist has devoted himself almost wholly to sculpture, practically abandoning the field of painting into which he at first entered with so much enthusiasm. He also narrowly escaped being tempted into the enchanting byways of music for which his gift is considered little less than phenomenal. When he was dwelling among the death masks in Mr. Taft's studio, one of Chicago's best violinists after hearing him play offered him free instruction if he would devote himself to the violin instead of the pencil, the brush and the clay. Specimens of his work have been shown in Chicago, Cleveland and New York during the last two years, favorable mention of which was made by the press in those cities. For his first model, 'Baby Marguerite,' he received a bronze medal and a diploma from the Atlanta Cotton States Exposition."

Personal Tributes.

Mrs. Haworth here read two letters, copies of which follow. The first is from Miss Bessie Potter, a noted sculptress of Chicago:

Dear Mrs Haworth: I have only words of praise for Leonard Crunelle, and in his ability as a sculptor have great faith. Sincerely yours, Bessie Potter, studio 716 Athenaeum building, Dec. 19 '96.

The second letter was from Prof. Taft:

Athenaeum Bldg., Chicago, Dec 8, 1896.—Dear Mrs. Haworth: I wish that I had time to write all the good things that I might truthfully say of Leonard. My friends joke me sometimes about my habit of calling each in turn "My most promising pupil." You know how enthusiastic and blinded a teacher sometimes becomes, but I do not think that I am exaggerating in the least when I say that I expect from Leonard more than from any other who has studied under my guidance. His simple, fine character is the kind that great artists are made of. He is talented without possessing the dangerous "clearness" which wrecks so many artists. He is patient and painstaking, and thoroughly in love with his work. Withal he has a deep poetic nature, and there is a sentiment in his work which many of our most famous artists might well give their fortunes to possess. Leonard is as good as he is gifted; evil seems to have no appeal to him. His is a nature that your city and the west will soon be proud of. This sounds extravagant but I mean it, and I am very glad that he is receiving recognition at home. Sincerely yours, Lorado Taft.

At the close Mrs. Haworth presented Mr. Crunelle with a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty and La France roses.

The Presentation.

Mrs. A. E. Murphy, principal of the Church street chool, formally presented the bust. She said:

Mr Shellabarger, president of the board, and ladies and gentlemen:

I am accorded the honor of this place and hour, because of my "great age" and long association with Mr. Gastman in the public schools.

Decatur is known these United States over, for more things than murders and hangings, and big tin horns. She is known for her enterprise, her schools, her artists, but chiefly for the longevity of her teachers.

These teachers do sometimes marry, occasionally go away, but they seldom die. If you, sir, are simply bearing with some of us, thinking the Great Reaper may soon come along, dismiss the illusion, and lay your heads on the block at once. We are Gladstonian in one respect at least.

I taught with Mr. Gastman the first years of his superintendency and have been associated with him all these years either as a parent or teacher. I have seen his rise and progress through all the changes which have come to both of us. My children have grown up in these schools. Your children, and my children's children will profit by the mistakes he has made and the good he has done.

This portrait which reflects such credit upon the artist will always be a reminder to the present and future generations of teachers and pupils of the long and successful service of Mr. Gastman in the Decatur schools.

It will remind us as teachers of his one idea, "The good of the child," of his loyalty to duty, of his great generous heartedness and his unmerciful screwing up processes. Now with whip and hurrah he made us keep up with the procession, and sometimes even to run ahead of the band wagon. We are what we are because he would not let us shirk. To you young people of the high school it will be an incentive to high and noble living, remind you of how he put character before books, righteousness before learning and truth before everything. Mr. Shellabarger, in behalf of the Decatur public schools, I present to the board of education for the high school this bust of our honored superintendent.

Acceptance.

D. S. Shellabarger, president of the Decatur board of education, received the bust, and said:

Mrs. Murphy, Teachers and Scholars: There have been many attempts to hand down to posterity some remembrance of men. In the pages of history we read of

Continued on Sixth Page.

AFRAID OF A MOB.

Edward Polen Hurried from Clinton to the Chester Penitentiary.

SHERIFF NEAL TAKES NO CHANCES.

Text of Judge Herdman's Scathing Lecture to the Prisoner—Thought Death Penalty Ought to Have Been Imposed.

From the Daily of Saturday.

As stated last evening Edward Polen, on trial at Clinton for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was found guilty and given a life sentence in the penitentiary at Chester. The verdict was not satisfactory. Everybody expected that the death penalty would be imposed. There was some ugly talk at Clinton last evening. Finally Sheriff Neal thought it best to take the prisoner away at once and last night Polen was taken to Chester. He was given time to bid his mother farewell. It was an affecting scene. Polen and the sheriff passed through Decatur at an early hour this morning on the Diamond Special.

How the Jury Voted.

There were 27 ballots in all. First ballot stood 4 capital punishment, 7 life sentence, 1 twenty-four years, second ballot, 6 capital punishment, 6 life imprisonment; third, 7 capital punishment, 5 life imprisonment; sixth, 3 capital punishment, 10 life imprisonment. One juror voted one time for 14 years, one voted twice for 50 years, and in two ballots a juror held for 35 years. Ten ballots were cast, 3 for capital punishment and 9 for life imprisonment. About 9 o'clock p. m. Thursday, a recess was taken. The jury stood 4 for capital punishment, 7 for life imprisonment and 1 for 25 years. The unanimous decision for life imprisonment was reached at 2 o'clock Friday morning, but the judge refused to be disturbed and the jurors remained in confinement until 7:30 a. m.

Judge Herdman on the Verdict.

The defendant was brought into court and arraigned before Judge Herdman, who delivered this scathing rebuke to the prisoner, who so cowardly took the life of his wife and mother-in-law:

At the August term of this court you were by the grand jury indicted, charged with the crime of murder—charged with the crime of having murdered your own wife. At the present term of this court you were tried by a jury of twelve men of this county upon that charge, the court having appointed at the last term of court Messrs. Ball and Sweeney your attorneys to assist you in making your defense.

This jury, which heard your case, and listened to arguments and instructions of the court, was a jury of your own selection—citizens of your own county. You were not compelled to take any person upon the jury whom you did not want. Those men after hearing the evidence, and what counsel had to say by way of argument, and after hearing the instructions of the court, and after cool, lengthy deliberation, have found you guilty of the crime with which you were charged, and have fixed your punishment at life imprisonment in the penitentiary. We think you should consider yourself very fortunate that the death penalty was not imposed.

The court thinks the jury made a mistake. The jury should have imposed the death penalty, in the judgment of the court, under the evidence in this case, which was as clear a case of murder, we think, as we ever listened to—deliberate, diabolical, atrocious and cowardly murder of a defenseless woman, who was making no attack upon you. If it had been a man, strong man, something like your equal, it would not have been so horrible; even when it was a woman, if she had been attacking you, or both quarreling with you, it might have been different; there might have been some little extenuation or palliation about it. But the evidence failed to show that your wife was making any attack upon you, or that she had done anything to provoke you to anger at that time, unless you were a person of very extraordinary sensitiveness and easily provoked to anger.

The evidence showed, we think conclusively and satisfactorily, that you deliberately went and borrowed that gun in the forenoon of that day, not for the purpose of shooting ducks or snipes, but for the purpose of committing murder, and that you went prowling around in a cowardly manner until you found your wife and your mother-in-law and slew them both.

And here we have a jury of twelve men saying that you should not be hung, but simply sent to the penitentiary, in the hope, we suppose, that in a few years the citizens of this county will sign a petition to the governor asking for a commutation of your sentence or your pardon, as is being done all over the state every day and every week.

It now only remains for the court to pronounce judgment. Have you anything now, legally, to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon you?

Answer—No, sir.

It is the judgment of this court that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., during the term of your natural life, except that you shall spend in solitary confinement the 3rd day of April of each year; also that you pay the cost.

For Kidney Troubles

there is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries it will agree to this. Neisler Drug and Supply Co. and N. L. Kroge.

Henry S. Pierce, ex-mayor of Boston, is dead, aged 73 years.

Soothing and not irritating, strengthening and not weakening, small but effective—such are the qualities of De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

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Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

TWO FOR $1.00.

The Decatur Weekly Republican and The New York Weekly Tribune Both one Year for the Price of One.

We have arranged terms with the New York Tribune by which we can furnish subscribers both the "Decatur Weekly Republican" and the "New York Weekly Tribune" for One Dollar during the year 1897 by the payment of that amount in advance.

Every subscriber to the Republican should take advantage of this liberal offer.

Every man who reads a weekly paper should avail himself of this liberal offer.

Every subscriber in arrears should pay up and save money by getting two papers for the price of one.

No Republican who has a desire to enter upon the next campaign fully informed upon the policies of the party and the issue can afford to miss reading these two papers right along every week.

Both give the news and unceasingly teach the doctrine of Protection to American industries, sound money, reciprocity and honest elections, because they stand for American manufacturers, American labor and American farmers, which means American prosperity.

It is good politics and good business to stand by the papers that stands by you and your success in business.

The Republican party has been returned to power and it will inaugurate as far as it can new and better policies with the view of a return to prosperous times, and you will want to know about the progress made in that direction In these two papers you and your family will get the facts.

Subscribe at once for the Decatur Weekly Republican and the New York Weekly Tribune and get both every week for one year for the sum of $1 00.

Senator Allen is occupying more time in the senate than he will feel he should have occupied if Bryan should defeat him for senator

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It is time to stop chasing filibusters. It is money thrown away for sooner or later our navy will have to be employed chasing Spanish men of war.

The Populist leaders are now declaring that it is not their purpose to make war on capital. If they are telling the truth about it now they were the victims of an hallucination during the campaign.

Popocrats Bendles and Bridgeman, Bryanites and free silverites, are engaged in organizing a Prohibition club. The ability of these gentlemen to deceive anybody, it would seem has passed.

When the question "What is Democracy?" was put to William R. Morrison the other day he begged permission to give it up as it would require too much thinking to express an opinion.

The inconsistency of the Popocratic leaders was better expressed in the assaults they made on Cleveland for sending regular troops into Chicago at the time of the Debs riot to restore order, when as a matter of fact they all endorsed the action of Cleveland at the time he applied the remedy.

The recognition of the independence of Cuba is no cause for offense on the part of Spain and if that nation should take offense at it to the degree of declaring war against the United States she would surprise the nations of the world and would perhaps be herself surprised in the outcome.

Everybody respects the opinion of Secretary Olney because he is conceded to be a great man but, since he is opposed to recognizing the independence of the Cubans it would be well for the state department if it were a little more vigorous in protecting the rights of American citizens arrested by Weyler in Cuba.

The St Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that the mugwumpian of Massachusetts who was buried with twenty-three coffin plates which he had collected, might, if disinterred at some future period, be taken for the man who accepted all the Popocrat and such Popocrat nominations for president in 1899.

Populist Allen seems to be disposed to believe there was fraud in the recent election which aided in the defeat of Bryan, and he wants the matter investigated. Coming from a source that favored repudiation as the leading issue in the campaign the proposition to hunt for fraud does not take on the best of coloring.

Some people are wondering what McKinley will do in regard to Cuba when he becomes president One thing may be depended upon, namely, that he will not trifle with the matter. He is an American first and will not see our rights frittered away and to back it he has the courage of his convictions

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The four cent fare ordinance was vetoed by Mayor Swift. The mayor probably could not see any advantage in this to the general public as the delays caused in making change would more than offset the saving in money, and in addition to this is the fact that checks can be purchased in 100 lots for four cents a ride.

Bryan will deliver a lecture in Georgia this week on the subject "Ancient Landmarks" He should bear in mind that it was the tendency of the Israelites to return to ancient landmarks that caused them to wander in the wilderness until nothing remained of the multitude who left Egypt except the sandals and staves they carried out of Egypt.

The word trocha is of such frequent occurrence in dispatches and news from Havana that it seems likely in time to become incorporated into the English speech. An explanation having been asked of the term, which is pronounced trotsha, with the accent on the first syllable, it may be stated that originally it denotes a footpath, pathway or sometimes a short cut. During the present Cuban unpleasantness its signification has been applied to a fortified high road.

The sound money Democrats who helped to put down the free silver rebellion ought to help to keep it down. No wild money scheme could make any headway under a prosperous condition of the business of the country. The Republicans propose to restore prosperity by re-enacting a logical protective act. The Democrats let prosperity go down by unfriendly legislation for American industries and it follows logically that if the sound money Democrats want to keep the cheap money insurrection down the shortest and best way to do it is to aid the Republicans in enacting a tariff law of the American kind.

Secretary Carlisle is opposed to the resumption of the issue of gold certificates. In this he is entirely correct. There never was any good reason for issuing such certificates and there is none now They amount to a warehouse certificate for gold stored at the risk of the government. Every man who has gold should be required to protect it himself at his own expense. It would be well to stop the issue of silver certificates for the same reason and also for the reason that if there were no silver certificate even a silver park orator would eventually get it through his head that silver dollars cannot be kept in circulation because the people will not have them in sums of over three to five dollars. This would do more to kill off the ignorance as to the undesirability of silver dollars as a circulating medium and the clamor for more silver coinage than anything that could be done.

The Missourian who recently sold his wife for $15 is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and if he accepted a note instead of the cash he would insist, in case the free silver policy were adopted before the note is paid, in being paid in dollars as good as dollars were when the contract was made while the purchaser, if he is also a free silver man, would want to pay the debt with 50 cent dollars But according to the free silver theory he should not complain at payment in stumptail dollars, because he measured the value of his wife by the dollar unit and that unit, the gold dollar, they say, has appreciated and is worth two dollars He sold a $7.50 wife for $15 which, as an honest man, he had no right to do or else measured her value on a false unit of value. Then again as a free silverite the sale was culpable because as an honest man he had no right to permit the moneyed power of Lombard street, London, and Wall street, New York, to fix the value of wives. Perhaps he is of the opinion that the "crime of '73" has depressed the price of wives as the free silverites claim it depressed the price of wheat and cotton. He evidently did not believe that a protective tariff under McKinley would stimulate trade in wives or he would have held her for a raise. No doubt he thinks the defeat of Bryan has practically ruined him.

A Bit of History,

In the citation of precedents for recognizing the independence of those in rebellion against a government the committee on federal relations when reporting the Cuban resolutions, it called attention to the promptness with which Europe recognized the Southern confederacy in the following extract from the report:

"Although this dictum of Canning's was never, so far as we know, officially published, it was quoted by Lord John Russell, then her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the speech which he made in the house of commons, May 6, 1861, as his single and sufficient authority to justify the steps, upon which he and his colleagues in the government had decided, of recognizing the belligerency of the "power or community" which he officially called "the southern confederacy of America" and which at that time had no ship at sea, or an army on land, and which had given as yet no official evidence of a war, to the British government Simultaneously the same action was adopted by the government of France, which "concurred entirely in the views of her majesty's government," and whose concurrence, in the absence of protest or objection by any other power, made Russell's view the accepted practice of Europe Canning's recognition of Greek belligerency in 1825, as well as the joint recognition of "the southern confederacy of America," in 1861, was only the first step towards an anticipated system of intervention."

Electing a Senator.

The senatorial question in Illinois at the present time is considerably mixed. The candidates so far as now known are Mason, Madden, Allerton and Farwell of Chicago; Hitt of Northern Illinois; Littler of Central Illinois, and Carr of Western Illinois An effort has been made to establish a conviction that the next senator should be from Cook county by general consent. This is unjust to the other counties in the northern part of the state as it would entirely destroy the rights of any one from the dozen other counties in the northern part of the state to become a candidate with any showing of winning and this no legislature has a right to do. There is nothing in the theory that the state should be divided into sections north and south for the purpose of electing senators but trouble and dissatisfaction It can make no difference to the people what part of the state the senators may reside in and any other view can serve no other purpose than to aid some aspirant in some section to win where otherwise he would be too weak to win.

If the interest of the party is to be consulted every aspirant for senatorial honors should be compelled to make his fight on his own merits regardless of what section he hails from and should not be boosted by any power of patronage or any other power except his fitness for the position considered in connection with the general welfare of the party as a whole.

Under Which Flag?

The positive stand against the recognition of Cuban independence, as contemplated in the resolution agreed to by the senate committee on federal relations brings on at once a conflict between congress and the administration in regard to that question. Mr Olney contends that a recognition of the independence of Cuba is premature and would result in complication that would endanger the lives and property of American citizens abroad and might precipitate war with Spain. He also assumes that a joint resolution of congress of that kind would be inoperative unless the president was in harmony with the sentiment of the resolution

This is a namby pamby position for the secretary to take. It is not in harmony with the views and desires of our people. They have become tired of the conditions which exist in this country on account of the rebellion in Cuba for which Spain is alone accountable because of her misgovernment of the island and her failure to keep the agreements which were the basis of settlement of the former revolution These conditions embrace the theory that this government, in order to maintain amicable relations with Spain, must address itself diligently to the business of acting, not only as a policeman for Spain but as a spy to detect and prevent the shipment of arms from this country to Cuba. This means that while our merchants may sell arms and equipments to Spain for use in the war against the Cubans, the government must not only prevent our merchants selling such goods to the Cubans but if they are sold must prevent their shipment. In spite of all the government could do, and it has been at great expense to the public treasury that these attempts have been made, it has failed to prevent filibustering expeditions reaching Cuba and delivering the goods. Spain has not been satisfied with this government because it has failed to prevent filibustering. To satisfy Spain we would have to patrol our entire Atlantic coast and establish a blockade. It is therefore impossible to prevent trouble with Spain. It will come sooner or later if matters are allowed to drift as they are

The sympathies of our people are with Cuba for one reason more than any other, namely, that Spain has not conducted civilized warfare against the insurgents, and with the sympathies of the people going out to Cuba they have become tired contributing money and men to police the seas to prevent aid from reaching the patriots who are making a gallant and loyal fight for liberty, and are in favor of ending the affair by some kind of intervention that will give the Cubans a fair show in the war Our people will support congress in its resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba That will give Cuba the same rights in our ports that Spain now has and Cuba is entitled to that under all the rules of fairness If that don't suit Spain let her make the most of it, but as soon as she discovers in that a cause for war against the United States that moment the fate of the Spanish army in Cuba is sealed. Trocha or no trocha, American troops, under American officers, will invade the island and drive the Spaniards into the sea.

It is as broad as it is long. If we permit matters to go on as they are going we will have trouble with Spain and we can have no less if we recognize Cuba while at the same time we will maintain our self respect. President Cleveland and Mr. Olney cannot afford to break with congress in this matter because the people are with congress and the voice of the people in such matters is a safe refrain to listen to.

Inventing a Magazine Gun.

The invention of the Hotchkiss magazine rifle, now the standard rifle of the United States navy, occurred under circumstances known at the time to only a few of the Hotchkiss company. The gun was invented by the late B B Hotchkiss in 1877 In that year Mr Hotchkiss was en route from Vienna to Bucharest. He was accompanied by his wife. While on the train he fell into conversation with a Roumanian officer who had very pronounced views in favor of a magazine gun.

At that time, it should be remembered, there was no such thing as a magazine rifle in reality, at least not a military piece. Military men simply had ideas and propheied as to the future. The Roumanian officer argued the necessity for a magazine gun in a most forcible manner, and only discontinued his remarks when the train stopped at a station for dinner. Instead of rising, Mr Hotchkiss complained of having no appetite, and requested of the Roumanian that he do him the honor of escorting Mrs Hotchkiss to dinner. No sooner had the Roumanian left the car than Mr. Hotchkiss seized a newspaper lying on the seat, and in less than thirty minutes drew in detail the design of the present Hotchkiss magazine rifle The paper, a copy of the Paris Figaro, is now in the office of the Hotchkiss Co. in Paris, and on its margin are the complete detail drawings.

Under the drawings is written: "This is a magazine rifle. Make it at once. B. B. H " Mr Hotchkiss mailed the newspaper to the Paris works from the same station, as the wrapper still shows, and before the Roumanian and his wife had finished eating joined them at the table.

In three months the rifle was put to a test and won against all rivals. In designing the piece the details on the margin of the Figaro were rigidly adhered to.

The Deliberate Blunder of Teller.

The Chicago Tribune: Senator Teller announces sneeringly that—

"We were told during the campaign that the era of prosperity would begin as soon as the election was over. If the predicted prosperity has appeared on the horizon I have failed to see it."

Senator Teller will not see because he does not want to see. Nearly all business was paralyzed from June 18 to Nov. 4, owing to the fear that the Demo-Pop candidate whom Teller favored might be elected.

All the men engaged in business pursuits knew that Brayn's success would be followed by a dreadful panic, a general lack of employment, a collapse of one-half in the value of the silver and paper currency, and a contraction of the currency by two-thirds, as measured by its purchasing or business power.

Intelligent men knew that if Bryan won three or four million men would be thrown out of work and would have to seek in vain for many months to get employment so as to keep their destitute wives and children from starvation.

The conviction that all these things would happen if the revolutionary candidate of a dishonest party were elected deadened American industry for four and a half months. But Bryan and Bryanism were defeated in November, and Teller knows what a happy change has taken place since then. He is not unaware of the wonderful restoration of confidence, and of the resumption and enlargement of business and industry even at the commencement of the winter season. Several hunded thousand more men are at work now than there were a day or a week or a month before the defeat of Bryan and the destructive schemes of Teller and his mining camp constituents.

Is Teller unaware of the advance in the price of stocks and bonds, and of the increase in the volume of bank deposits and loans? Does he not know that there is a market for real estate now: that the owners of money will loan it on real estate security, that in every city plans are being drawn for new buildings to be put up next spring; that railroad business has improved; that the storekeepers are selling more goods of all kinds and are buying more from the wholesalers?

Amazing progress has been made on the road to prosperity since Nov. 3. Every intelligent man is aware of it, and if he is honest will admit it Teller is intelligent, but not honest, so he does not admit it.

If the next congress in session does its duty—as it will in spite of Teller's protests—the times will soon be as good as they were during the fourteen years preceding the 4th of March, 1893. But even then the lachrymose Teller will stick it out that the country has gone to the dogs

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SHERIDAN'S SCOUTS.

Supposed Attempt of J Wilkes Booth to Impose Upon that Commander As a Scout

[Written for The Republican.]

General Sheridan has long since been accepted by all as one of the greatest generals developed in the war of the rebellion

The qualification which made him a splendid judge of men served him in achieving the success that followed him during the war, perhaps in a greater degree than any quality he possessed, unless it was his unbounded ability to inspire his command in battle and especially in a crisis in battle He could read the ability of an officer as he could read a book, and those who did not come up to the standard that promised success, were dispensed with, some for cause, others in a quiet way that did not rouse suspicion. He had unbounded confidence in Grant's ability but had none in the fitness of Gen. Meade as a commander

Sheridan never considered it proper to attack the enemy unless he knew the strength of the enemy and how his forces were situated, and was never deceived unless it was by some command that acted in conjunction with him He always knew how the enemy was situated and what he was doing This knowledge he gained through scouts, by reconnoissance or through prisoners.

The first thing he did, upon assuming an independent command, was to secure the services of a scout. When he took command in the Shenandoah Valley he at once set about to organize a body of scouts. As chief scout he selected Maj Young, of a Rhode Island regiment of infantry, and in that choice he made no mistake, as Col Young, as he was called, proved invaluable to Sheridan. He went when he pleased and returned when he pleased After Young was detailed a body of some thirty men were selected and they comprised the body known as Sheridan's Scouts. These men were under the direction of Young and they penetrated the enemy's lines in disguise whenever they desired to gain information concerning the enemy. About the same time that Sheridan was organizing these men for this special service, Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, sent a man from Washington to Gen Sheridan to perform secret service for him. Stanton recommended the man very highly and said he had rendered valuable service to the government. Sheridan sized him up and concluded he was a fraud, but gave no expression to this conclusion simply assigning him to quarters with the statement that he would find work for him in a few days Some time after Stanton's man appeared with another at Sheridan's headquarters, where he introduced his companion as Renfrew, stating that he had been in the Confederate service but had left it and was doing duty in the secret service of the federal army The fellow had a false beard and other make up which he removed in the presence of Sheridan This convinced Sheridan that his conclusions as to Stanton's useful man were correct and that he had two frauds on his hands He told the two men, however that he wanted them to pass the Confederate lines and burn Dry River bridge and arranged the necessary details for that purpose He gave them sufficient money to pay expenses.

Having dismissed them he called Col Young and told him about the two men, the mission he had assigned them to, and his suspicion that both were frauds He asked Young to detail two of his best men to follow them When they left the camp Young's men followed them They were gone a week and returned with a long story of failure and reasons for it Young's men reported that they had not gone to Dry River at all but had stopped near Early's headquarters the entire time they were absent. This treachery was not made known to them They were kept under surveillance but were kept about headquarters on one pretext or another until Sheridan began to prepare for his last raid and his last attack on Early. This was in the latter part of February, 1865. His plans embraced the use of the fraudulent scouts to deceive the confederates.

Several days before he advanced, while his army, consisting of 15,000 cavalry, lay at Kernstown, near Winchester, a few hounds belonging to neighboring farmers were secured and some of the officers engaged in a fox chase. The two government spies were kept advised as to what was going on. After the initial hunt, a great desire for a general hunt became prevalent and arrangements were made to get a pack of hounds and the day was set for the chase This was the day Sheridan had decided to move his army up the valley Early was at Fisher's Hill, some 15 miles south He was without cavalry, Rosser's command having disbanded for the winter and his troops were scattered wintering off the farmers Sheridan desired to strike Early before he could assemble Rosser's men, and the fox hunt was part of his plan. The day before the grand hunt he called the two professional scouts and sent them away on the Dry River bridge mission again and two of Young's men followed them with orders to arrest them as soon as Early began falling back.

Instead of the fox hunt Sheridan broke camp and started up the valley, hoping the two suspected scouts would inform Early of the contemplated fox hunt and thus throw him off his guard and enable him to strike Early before he could fall back. This Sheridan failed to do, but caught and defeated him at Waynesboro a few days later

The two professional scouts, however, had gone inside of Early's lines as they had done on the former occasion and when Early moved, upon the approach of Sheridan's column, they were arrested by Young's men and sent in irons to Fort Warren, but managed to escape in Baltimore Gen. Sheridan says in his memoirs that he had no doubt the man Renfrew was none other than J. Wilkes Booth and that Stanton after the assassination of Lincoln suspected his scout of being one of the accomplices.

News was received in this city of the death of Elijah Stookey at Belleville Ill He was an uncle of Daniel Stookey, living west of Decatur.

Clearance Sale

...OF...

TOYS...

During the next two days we will conduct an Immense Clearance Sale of all our Basement Goods. No attention will be paid to original value, the only object is to sell the goods.

One Counter 40 Feet Long, Anything on it,... *5c*

One Counter 40 Feet Long, Anything on it,... *10c*

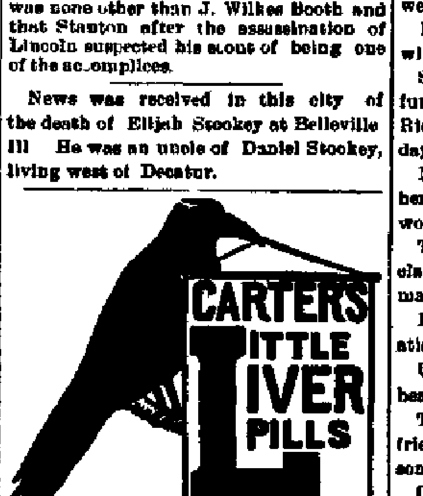
One Counter 40 Feet Long, Anything on it,... *25c*

GREAT REDUCTION on all Goods bought for the Holiday Trade.

LINN AND SCRUGGS

DRY GOODS & CARPET CO.

THE BIG STORE { WATER, MAIN & STATE STREETS



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

The Latest Inventions.

List of patents granted to Illinois inventors this week. Reported by C A Snow & Co, solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite United States patent office, Washington, D C

E H Amet, Waukegan, talking machine apparatus, G A Bell, Sandwich, smoke consuming furnace; J. H. Brunner, Peoria, binder, M. T Chapman, Aurora, pump, R, J Chavez, Pana, apparatus for producing ornamental surfaces, O. A Comstock, Amboy, head light, C. M. Creek, Elgin, self winding mechanism for electric clocks. B M Davis, Peoria combined door closer and stop, J. H Diobisch, Decatur, bonus determining device. W E Haight, New Milford, neckyoke center, J T Hammonds, Lebanon, apparatus to hold yarn skeins, W. H Hanna, Petersburg, needle throat for sewing machines. A. L Hemphill, Gillespie, device for washing forms. J H. Knapp, Pearl City, device for holding screws; A. Krider, Chicago Heights, carriage top connection, J H Lamson, Streator, washing machine, P Munds, Broadwell, valve gear for engines B. N. Bethey, Champaign, mandolin; M C. Richards, Aurora, door hanger, R. C Snyder, Colfax, bake pan, D A Syme, Elmhurst, tool for repairing pneumatic tires, R. Taggart, Decatur, fan attachment for rocking chairs; J W White, Lincoln, corn harvester J. L. Wicks, Fitzgerald, brake shoe, T. A. Zollers, Ottawa, conveyer for carrying glass from flattening ovens.

Maroa News.

F. W. Miller is quite sick.

Miss Annie Moyer, who has been in the employ of the Central hotel as cashier, has returned to her home here

Miss Emma Miller, of Rowell, visited her grandmother, Mrs. Maria Cooper, Saturday.

Mrs. Mattie Cade and daughter Nellie were in Decatur last Saturday

Little Harold Rammel is quite sick with symptoms of pneumonia

Several from this city attended the funeral of Mrs. J. B. Nowlin at the Ridge cemetery west of here last Saturday.

Mrs W. H. Stonebrake is not gaining her health as rapidly as her many friends would like to see her

The churches of this city are making elaborate preparations for their Christmas entertainments.

B. F Shipley is suffering with rheumatism in his right hand.

Uncle Jimmy Huff is very low with heart trouble.

Theodore Schaffer, of Olney, is visiting friends here for a few days and adjusting some business matters.

Clarence Leach is proving himself to be a crack shot as well as a foot ball player. On Saturday while working in the grove on the Davis farm west of this city he espied a coon in a large tree, basking in the sunshine He procured a gun and brought him down with the first shot. It weighed 15 pounds.

Walter Humphrey is assisting H. B. Smith during the rush before and during the holidays.

School will close on Thursday afternoon until after the holidays.

Miss [illegible] is quite low with consumption at the home of John Clough.

Marion Kerwood, teacher of the American school three miles east, gave a basket supper on Friday evening and netted about $15. It will go toward purchasing a library.

The A. F. and A. M, No 464, of this city, on last Tuesday evening held their annual election and the following officers were elected: James Sterling, W M., James Russell, S. W, Dr W. T McLean, J. W; John Longstreet, Treasurer; W. H. Stonebraker, Secretary The other offices being appointed have not yet been selected.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E Bucklen Co, Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by West, Druggist.

County Court.

Judge Hammer in the county court went through the misdemeanor docket. A lot of cases were stricken, forfeitures of bonds were entered and a number of cases were continued

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Dr. B B. Jones

Dr. B. B Jones, one of the oldest physicians of Piatt county, died Sunday morning from an overdose of morphine, supposed to have been taken accidentally.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

The Prohibition Club.

A number of Prohibitionists held a meeting at the city council room Saturday afternoon to organize the Prohibition club. W. T. Beadles was chairman and Mr Hall secretary. Dr Bridgman, J. M. Dawson and Mr. Hall were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by laws. They will report at a meeting to be held at the council room Thursday evening, Jan 7.

Divorce.

On the ground of adultery Abner Corey has applied for a divorce from his wife, Mrs Lora Corey. The couple were married Oct. 13, 1895, and separated Aug. 5. 1896 W B Tyler is the solicitor for the complainant

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,—T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

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